The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1855

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28. 1741.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Sir,

Since to the Character of a very worthy Gentleman, I hope you'll give the following Letter a Place in your Paper the first Opportunity.

Your's, &c.

To J. S. *at* LEEDS.

SIR,

THERE will need little Apology for a Repulse to the rude Attack made upon the Character and Conduct of one of our worthy Candidates, in a Letter which you have sign'd *J. S.* and inserted in the last *York Courant*.

I would not doubt but the same Candour and Goodness of Mind which tempted you *before* to take Pen in Hand in Opposition to any Talent you had for such a Task, to rescue Mr. *Fox* from a *false Aspersion* (as you then will, in so tender a Case as this, come in again to his Succour, and not only dispose you to bear a Reproof even wish for one, however it may expose you to Ridicule or Contempt. And since I have mention'd your Letter of your's, it will not detain me long in Reply to dismiss it with this general Piece of Criticism, That out of all the Productions of the Moderns, (I cannot in Conscience suspect the Ancients) of what Climate, Country, or Complexion soever, I challenge you to produce any one Writing, where so long a Train of undesigned Blunders are link'd together in so small a Compass ‡. But, perhaps, this *last* Letter of your's may abundantly retrieve the Honour lost by the Former. Let us examine ——

Know now, Sir, to avoid the Trouble of transcribing which you must be content to let me reduce almost the whole Column of your Letter into very little Room; which you'll see, may be easily done, without any way affecting one Jot of the Meaning. Upon casting up the Contents of your three first Paragraphs, the *Sense* of them amounts just to this single Proposition.

That last *April* Mr. *Turner* (as appears by Letter) had laid all Thoughts of acting in a Publick Station; but that at the Solicitation of his Friends, upon Lord [illegible]'s Death he had alter'd his Intentions; which had he not done, the County had been at Peace, and he had been no contested Election.' A most admirable and important Conclusion! You have been pleased, by the way, to inform us, that before any Offer was made to Mr. *Turner*, every Person of Figure had given an absolute Refusal; and if he had likewise refused—What then? Why, then every Body had refused; and unless *Two* Candidates could be offer'd themselves, there could have been no such Thing as a contested Election. I readily confess, that this Discovery of so profound a Nature happen'd to be made in a neighbouring Island, it seems so curiously adapted to the Taste and Genius of that Nation, that past Doubt it would have been thought of marvellous Benefit to the Publick, and at once have been a ready Cut both to Fortune and Reputation: But, alas! Sir, it is only miscalculated for an *English* Meridian, and lies many Degrees either *above* or *below* our Researches, and is quite lost upon us.

But the worst Part of the Story is yet untold, which is, That if Mr. *Turner* had not declared himself a Patriot at this Time, his Actions would not *now* have been examin'd over and censur'd; at this Juncture he would have escap'd the merciless Fury of *J. S.*'s Pen. Pray, Mr. *J. S.* I know not how high your Vanity may rate a Deliverance of this Nature; but I have been at the Pains in making a fair Calculation of the *real* Value which Mr. *Turner* may be supposed to have rais'd by your Letter: And upon the nicest Estimate I can learn, that the Difference between your Censure and Praise with regard to his Character is so little, that the so small a Thing as your own *Humility* is able to turn the Balance either Way.

We are obliged to your fourth Paragraph, which, to Speak Justice, is the most elaborate, for surprising the Publick with a fresh Set of Discoveries. You inform us, that if Mr. *Turner* gave no Votes contrary to the Publick Welfare, that then his Time has been spent in the Service of his Country; but if, on the contrary, he acted in Opposition to the general Sense of the Nation, that then he could not be said faithfully to have discharg'd his Trust.

I fansy the Meaning of this mysterious Assertion converted into Plain *English* amounts to no more than this; *That if Mr.* Turner *acted well, he acted well; and,* vice versa, *if he acted wrong, he certainly acted wrong.*

This Specimen of your Casuistry, and the Paradox subjoin'd, 'That Age, and consequently a Knowledge in 'Parliamentary Affairs, is a Disqualification for a *British* 'Member:' As the *First* is supported with great Logick, I know not well how to venture a Reply; and as the *Second* is grounded upon false Suggestions, I think it does not deserve one.

The Paragraph preceding your Queries is so full of Secret History, a Kind of Learning in which *honest* Men are seldom well versed, and rarely ever lay much Stress upon, that till you are pleased to re-publish it, with proper Vouchers for every Fact you assert, with a Key subjoin'd to explain the Whole, I cannot tell what to say to it. In the mean time permit me to rest *here* a Moment whilst I make a short Reflection; the Application of which I leave to your own Heart,

'That the throwing out random Accusations upon 'a whole Body of Men without the least Proof, the 'least Shadow of Evidence, is a Piece of Injustice and 'Barbarity, ill agreeing with that Spirit of Meekness 'and Charity which should be the Characteristick of a 'Teacher of Truth.'

I have now, Sir, waded thro' your Letter, and with some Difficulty am at last arriv'd at your *Queries*; and indeed I wish I could either compliment you or myself with saying, that I find any thing in them to justify my Labour. However I would have been at the Pains of answering them one by one, but the following new Set of Queries will make it needless, a plain and honest Answer to each of them will naturally direct you to the true Solution of your own.

Query 1. Whether a wilful and premeditated Desertion of the House (as in the memorable Instance of the SECESSION last Parliament) can be called a Discharge of Publick Trust? and whether it is not a greater Objection than any *involuntary* Absence by ill Health?

Q. 2. Whether the *Convention*, which the Querist is so full of, is any thing else in his Mouth, (whatever it is in others) but a Cant-word, adopted without Meaning, and echo'd out amongst the People to inflame and abuse them?

Q. 3. If the Ministry had taken no Steps towards a Peace, and had proceeded to the War with *Spain* before they had ever attempted to treat, Whether their Enemies could have wish'd for a more popular Cry against them?

Q. 4. Whether it is not both the Study and Interest of the Minority, and the Instruments which they employ, to blacken the present Administration at all hazards, both for doing and not doing the same thing?

Q. 5. If the Triennial Bill had stood its Ground when Mr. *Turner* voted for the Repeal of it, Whether the Triennial Commotions consequent upon it would not have favour'd the Designs of the Enemies of the *Hanover* Succession, and thereby have given new Hopes and Vigour to the Spirit of Jacobitism?

Q. 6. Whether Numbers of the Tories did not vote against the Repeal of that Bill, upon that very View?

Q. 7. Whether most if not all the Gentlemen *in* the Opposition, however changed, did not actually vote *for* the Repeal of it?

Q. 8. Whether the Querist, by a *numerous* Standing-Army, does not intend such an Army as is necessary to check the Fury of the People, spirited up to any Enterprize by Party-Artifices and false Clamours?

Q. 9. Whether Mr. *Turner* was ever for any Vote of Credit which was not absolutely necessary for the Safety and Honour of his Country?

Q. 10. Whether Mr. *Turner*'s Zeal and Regard for the Sailors was ever made a Query before?

Q. 11. Whether the leading Men of that Party which brought in the Place-Bill, secretly wish'd it any Success? or, Whether they did not bring it in on purpose to have it thrown out, to reinforce their defeated Cause with a Topic for Declamation at the approaching General Election?

Q. 12. Whether the greatest Part of the Minority did not wish in their Hearts for the very Places against which they affected to vote?

Q. 13. Whether Mr. *Fox*'s Tenants, upon his *fine* Estate in *Ireland*, will not be enabled to make him both greater and more punctual Remittances, on condition that they can be permitted to sell their Wool to *France*? If so,

Q. 14. Whether Mr. *Fox* is a proper Person to be employ'd in rooting that *Canker* out of our Woollen Manufacture?

Q. *Lastly*, Whether *J. S.* whoever he is, does not deserve to be call'd to an immediate Account for that blind, extravagant Stroke of Insolence in daring to call every Gentleman an Incendiary who wish'd for an Opposition the last General Election?

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

‡ *The Particulars upon which this general Criticism is* [illegible] *were published in a Letter inserted in the* York [illegible] *some time ago.*

Paris, October 26.

THE Ministers of State meet every Night at the Cardinal de Fleury's Apartment to confer on the present State of Affairs, and some Foreign Minister or other is generally invited to the Conferences. The Partition of the late Emperor's Dominions is said to be the chief Subject of their Deliberations, and by what Means to prevent the long and bloody Wars which this Affair is like to create between the Powers concern'd. Be this as it will, the Baron de Wasner the Queen of Hungary's Minister desir'd a private Audience two Days ago of the Cardinal de Fleury, who immediately granted it. At this Audience the Baron took notice of the particular Regard which her Hungarian Majesty had always shewn to his Eminence, and the great Confidence she plac'd in his Sincerity and Love of Justice. Then he painted the present Situation of that Princess's Affairs in the most lively Colours, and pathetically display'd the Severity of her Fate, who was ready to be depriv'd of her Patrimony, and to be reduc'd to the lowest Degree. He concluded his Discourse by saying, that the Queen had now no Hopes but in God and his Eminency, and that her Majesty flatter'd herself that she should find that Comfort in his Friendship and Equity which she could not hope for elsewhere. The Cardinal heard him very attentively, and answer'd, that he would not fail to let the Queen know with how much Zeal he had labour'd to serve her.

Rome, Oct. 14. It appears, that the Father de Lagano, who is charg'd with the Affairs of Hungary at this Court, has Orders to represent to the Pope, that the Hungarians had offer'd her Majesty to employ all their Forces in her Favour against her Enemies, provided that the Queen would grant Liberty of Conscience in some of the Towns of Hungary, to facilitate their Commerce with the Protestants; That her Majesty, considering on the one hand the Scruples which her Ancestors made to grant such Liberty to the Hungarians, and on the other hand the Necessity she was under of their Support in the present Conjuncture, was at a Nonplus what to do, and she therefore desir'd the Pope to give her his Advice and Instructions on this important Occasion. The Pope seem'd very well dispos'd to agree to what the Hungarians desire, provided it does not turn out to the Disadvantage of the Roman Catholick Religion.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Oct. 26. Wind S. Arrived the Endeavour, Howard, from Boston for Hamburgh; and the Young Samuel, Hayes, from Barbados.

Deal, Oct. 26. Wind E.S.E. Came down the Elizabeth, Douglas, for South Carolina. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Liverpool, from Plymouth; and remains with the Saphire, Hastings, and Hound Sloop.

Gravesend, Oct. 26. Pass'd by the Apollo, Brown, from Jamaica; the Samuel, Bere, the Henry, Whiting, and the Enterprize, Skinner, all three from Virginia; the Friendship, Young, from Maryland; the Josias, Hales, from Koningsburgh; the Dorothy, Read, from Keeble; and the Providence, Morson, from Norway.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the Tyrawley, Christian, from Portobello; and the Andrew and Betty, Patten, from Philadelphia.

At Virginia, the Mary, Montgomery, from London.

At Portsmouth, the St. Catherine, Roberts, from Lisbon.

LONDON, October 28.

The London, Hayes (mention'd in our last) was burnt by Accident at Old Harbour in Jamaica, when she was almost loaden for London.

A Vessel, said from Antigua, is taken and carry'd into St. Sebastian's.

The Portland, Capt. Hurt, bound from Virginia to London, founder'd at Sea the 15th of September last; the Crew took to their Boat, in which they continued six Days, and then were taken up by a French Ship near the Banks of Newfoundland. Capt. Hurt is arrived at Portsmouth, by the Way of Honfleur.

Yesterday the Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to the last Prorogation, and (by virtue of a Commission signed by his Majesty, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and others) were farther prorogued to Tuesday the First of December next: At which Time they will meet, to sit on the Dispatch of Business, according to his Majesty's Royal Proclamation.

This Day the Ode for his Majesty's Birth Day, composed by Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat to his Majesty, is to be rehears'd at the Devil Tavern at Temple-Bar.

On Monday Night last died at his House in Saville-Row, the Lady of the Hon. William Finch, Esq; Member of Parliament for Cockermouth. She was Sister to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, and a Lady of exemplary Virtue and Piety.

Yesterday the Lady of Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; Paymaster of Marines and Knight of the Shire for the County of Monmouth, was safely deliver'd of a Son at his House in Albemarle-street.

Tomorrow Sir Robert Godschall, Mayor Elect, accompanied by the Aldermen, &c. will go in the usual Formality to Westminster-hall, to be sworn into the high Office of Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning	02	08	Evening 02 27

Bank Stock 140 to 141 to 140 3-4ths. India 159. South Sea 104 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 1-8th. New ditto, 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 100 to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, 80. Five per Cent. ditto, 63. Royal Assurance, 90. London Assurance 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 41. 8 s. to 9 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 21. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 1-half Prem. English Copper, 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114 1-half. Equivalent, 112.

At the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, near Clare-market,

On *Tuesday Nov.* 3, at Five in the Evening will begin

A COURSE of *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, in which the Animal OEconomy will be explain'd, and the Principles of Physick illustrated, by proper Lectures on the Solids and Fluids of the Animal, the Actions of Medicines, calculous Concretions, and the Art of Midwifry;

By F. NICHOLLS, *M. D. C. M L. S.*

Note, A Compendium, referring to the several Matters explain'd in these Lectures, is sold by J. Clarke under the Royal Exchange, and T. Woodward between the Temple Gates, Booksellers.

Admiralty-Office, October 21, 1741.

THE *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Company belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Burford to be remov'd into his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, fitting out at Woolwich, and to be paid the Wages due to them for their Service in the Burford, and also two Months Wages Advance, before the Flamborough goes to Sea; it is their Lordship's Direction, that the said Men do, without fail, repair on board the said Ship Flamborough by the second Day of next Month, (when the Leave which has been given to them will expire) on pain not only of losing the above mentioned Payments, but also of being apprehended and tried as Deserters, at a Court Martial.*

Tho Corbett.

Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office,

THE *Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the 12th of November next, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.*

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing, by Ballotting, will be held at the same Place on the three preceding Days, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

This Day is Published,
(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number II:

I. On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.

What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty; leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

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I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children. Price 4 d.

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A Genuine History of NADIR-CHA, Present Shah or Emperor of Persia, formerly call'd THAMAS KOULI KAN. With a particular Account of his Conquest of the MOGUL's Country. Together with several Letters between Nadir-Cha and the Great Mogul, and from Nadir-Cha to his Son. Translated from the Original Persian Manuscript into Dutch, by Order of the Honourable JOHN ALBERT SECHTERMAN, President of the Dutch Factory at Bengal, and now done into English. With an Introduction by the Editor, containing a Description and Compendious History of Persia and India.

Printed for and Sold by J. Watts at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's-Inn Fields: And by R. Dod at the Bible and Key in Ave-Mary-Lane, near Stationers-Hall. Price 1 s. 6 d.

This Day is Publish'd,

NUMBER 451, *for the Years* 1737, 1738, *which compleates* VOL. XL. *of*

THE Philosophical Transactions, giving some Account of the present Undertakings, Studies, and Labours, of the Ingenious, in many considerable Parts of the World.

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Beware lest any Man spoil you through Philosophy, and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Christ.

Col. II. 8.

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ONE of the Ancients, I hope Mr. *D'Anvers*, will not conclude me a *Blockhead* for not remembring his Name, ſaid, every Thing had *Two Handles*. A wiſe Saying it was, come from whom it would, and a true one too, as every Day's Experience ſhews us. There is nothing ſo *true* that ſome will not *conteſt*, nothing ſo *fair* that in ſome Eye not *deform'd*, nothing ſo *juſt* but that ſome Men will call a *Crime*. There was a Philoſopher, who tho' he diſputed walking denied *Motion*. An eminent *Wit*, not long ſince deceaſed, wrote an *Eſſay* to ſhew that the *Vices* of Fashion were ſo far from being *Evils*, as the *Parſons* would perſwade us, that in truth they were *Publick Benefits*; and a worthy *Barriſter* of *Gray's-Inn* of my Acquaintance, proves every *Saturday* in the Year, in demonſtrating to his Diſciples, that thoſe who lay out all their *Thoughts* for the Service of the *Nation*, deſerve to be *hang'd* for their Pains. Now theſe Gentlemen, tho' they may be *Philoſophers*, *Wits* and *Politicians*, yet with all the ſtudied Art of Hype, all the ready Quickneſs of *Swift*, they ſhall never get another into my Head, that it is *ſupreme Wiſdom* to take every Thing by the *wrong Handle*.

At School, I muſt own that it is a common Saying, that a *rough Colt* makes a *good Horſe*, and an *unlucky Boy* an *honeſt Fellow*: But tho' this may ſeem to countenance Miſchief; yet I think I never heard of *Pedant* or *Parent* that prophesy'd from a Lad's having a *wrong Head*, that he would come in time to be a *right Man*. No, the Humour grows upon him, and *Waywardneſs* in *Childhood* is the Forerunner of *Wrangling* thro' a Man's Life. I can remember a *Perſon*, otherwiſe of great Abilities, who never ſuffer'd his Mother's *Nurſery* to be *quiet*, kept from *School* in continual *hot Water*, perplex'd the *Univerſity College* in which he was a *Student*, diſturb'd all the Courts of *England* by that time he became a *Dean*, and wiſh'd he had a *Privilege* of *confounding* the *State* when he arriv'd at a *higher Character*. All the World own, that in Society Men of this Caſt are the *moſt troubleſome* Members; they act as if the *Eyes* of their *Underſtanding* were ſtarted, and they had a Mind to make their own Miſtakes the *Meaſure* of *judging* to the reſt of the *World*. This being ſo, and who will ſay it is not ſo, I own it is a Riddle to me, why ſince every *carping Coxcomb* in private Life is treated as a *Pickthank* with *juſt Contempt*, Men of the *ſame Stamp* aſſuming *Publick Characters* ſhould not only be allow'd to *call themſelves*, but be commented by *others* with the *Title* of PATRIOTS.

Whatever theſe People may imagine, there is certainly no other *Strength* of *Sentiment*, nor *Smartneſs* of *Wit* neceſſary to make *Miſconſtructions*: This is a Qualification which is, generally ſpeaking, incident to the *worſt Servant* in a *great Family*; and there is a plain Reaſon for it. He who has *no Merit* himſelf muſt be at a Loſs to diſcern it in *another Man*. The beſt Talents, the kindeſt Diſpoſition, the faireſt Behaviour, may have a wrong Turn given it, as I ſhall prove by a few Inſtances. I have known a Man upbraided for having riſen from *leſſer Offices* to *greater*, and adjudg'd to be *unworthy* of *Grandeur* becauſe he was no *better born* than a *Gentleman's Son*, tho' of an *antient Family*, and with a *good Eſtate*. But this was the pure Effect of *Envy*, the Overflowings of a *Mean'd Creature*, whoſe *Malice* and *Ill Nature* make it impoſſible that he ſhould *riſe at all*. Neither had it any Effect; for every Man when he came to think, readily allow'd that it was a better and more graceful Method to aſcend *gradatim*, by eaſy Steps, than to riſe like a Tumbler *per Saltum*, and ſurprize the World with a Jump.

The common Opinion is, that *Diligence* in a Man's Office is commendable; and yet I have known a *great Man* undertake to ſhew that it was *impertinent* and *aſſuming*, and that there never was a ſtronger Inſtance of *Impudence* than for a Man to expect to be *paid* for his Pains, when, if he thought fit, he might have acted like his *Predeceſſors*, and have taken *no Pains at all*. But admitting that a Man is ſuch a *Dunce* as in this Age to think of acquiring a *Reputation* by doing his *Duty*, methinks he might be *pardon'd*, if it was but for the *Singularity* of the *Thing*. I have indeed heard of *Folks* of ſo *inventive a Genius*, as to expect when they were in Power to direct every *other Man* in *Office*, and yet render no Account of their *own*. But, after all, I believe, plain People will allow, that this *Pains-taking* Man's is a much *better Character* than that of minding all Things, looking into all Things, and cenſuring all Things, without any Buſineſs Call ſo to do.

That Man aims at *Places* in order to make *ſomething* of them, was heretofore held an *innocent* as well as *undoubted Truth*, nor do I believe that even among the moſt *virtuous* People in the World it was ever held *criminal* for a Man to provide for his *Family* in the *Way* of his *Profeſſion*. Yet in our Days it has been thought *Matter* of *Impeachment*, that a *Servant* of the *State* ſhould be the better for his *Service*; and there have been *Folks* ſo charitable as to think a MINISTER ſhould be turn'd *out*, for what any *humane Maſter* would have thought *the worſt Reaſon* in the World for parting with his *Groom*. *Corruption* is the common *Cry*, and yet our Times are ſo remarkably *moral* as to produce *Gentlemen* who lay out much of their inexhauſtible Store of *Eloquence* to procure the *leſſening* the *Emoluments* of *Perſons* in *publick Poſts*, from a *Conſciouſneſs* that their *Anceſtors* grew *rich* in them too ſoon.

It muſt however be own'd, that tho' our *great Men* may think this ill Treatment, yet it is no worſe than ſome in *exalted Stations* have met with in *paſt Times*. The *Lacedemonians* objected to their Lawgiver *Lycurgus*, that tho' his *Conduct* was *upright*, yet he *ſtoop'd* in his *Shoulders*. The *Thebans* were extremely angry with *Paniculus* for a *Trick* he had got of *ſpitting*. The *great Parts* of *Pericles* could not attone amongſt the *Athenians* for his having a *large Head*. *Hannibal*, while he made *Rome* tremble, was laugh'd at by his Countrymen the *Carthaginians* for *wearing* his *Cloaths looſe*; and which is a *Caſe in Point*, the *Romans* could never forgive *Pompey* for *wearing* a *fine Garter* upon *one Leg*. *Singular Crimes* theſe, and worthy of being tranſmitted to *Poſterity*! If I were vain enough to imagine that a *Gazetteer* would be read *fifty Years* hence, I ſhould be deſirous of committing the following Paragraph to the *Notice* of *ſucceeding Generations*.

In the *mild Reign* of King GEORGE II. when *Scaffolds* were *out* of *Faſhion*, and the *Prerogative* was ſcarce *heard of*, there flouriſh'd *two great Men*, of whom, after *twenty Years* whetting their *Wits*, the very *worſt thing* their *Enemies* could ſay with *Truth* was, that *one wanted a few Teeth* before, and the *other* could not *keep up* his *Breeches* behind, which *heavy Charges* having been a *hundred times* printed in *Papers*, and alluded to in upwards of a *thouſand Speeches*, the PATRIOTS of that Age thought them at laſt——— *good Grounds* for a MOTION.

October 24. 1741.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſineur, Oct. 28. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters, viz. On the 25th, George Martin, Stephen Reed, from Petersburgh for Leghorn; William Coates, on the 26th, Chriſtian Holm, both from Riga, James Hawkes from Petersburgh, all three for London; Francis Smith, from Stockholm for Wales; James Murgwater for Belfaſt, Lorens Page, on the 27th, Edward Spencer, Adam Spencer, William Croſs, John Brown, all five for London, and all ſix from Petersburgh; Thomas Stork, from Stockholm for London; George Richan, from London for Stockholm.

'Thoſe Maſters outward-bound are ſail'd, with a favourable Wind of E. as continues ſtill, and is this Day 'turn'd to S.E. and blows freſh.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Oct. 17. Arrived the Clyde, Shannon, from Antigua; the George and Mary, Cuningham, from Virginia, Sailed the Elizabeth, Hepburn, for Dublin, with Wheat from New York, and put in here by Storm without Anchors; alſo the Elizabeth, Heaſty, for Belfaſt, Iſle of May and Carolina.

Leith, Oct. 22. Arrived the Mary, Todd, from Campvere; John Whitby from Newcaſtle; and the Edinburgh Merchant, John Dick, is in the Road from London. A Sloop is juſt arriv'd in the Road, we ſuppoſe to impreſs.

Newcaſtle, Oct. 24. Since our laſt arriv'd the John, Blacklock, from Dram, with Raff, and the Coaſter, Shadforth, from North Berger, with Fiſh and Tarr; the Michael, Gaul, the Francis and Jane, Meuris, the Farmer's Profit, Sanderſon, the Theodoſia, Smales, and the Mary Stewart, all from London with Goods. Arriv'd alſo 17 Ships from the Coaſt, with Corn and other Goods, and 107 light Ships.

Plymouth, Oct. 25. This Morning came in the Sun, Peters, of and from Arundale, with Plank for the Dock 'who met two Men of War and ſeven large Merchant-'ſhips on Friday laſt ſteering Eaſtward, and this Morn-'ing another Man of War ſteering the ſame Courſe. (Theſe are ſuppoſed to be the homeward-bound Jamaica Ships).

Weymouth, Oct 26. Wind E. S. E. Arriv'd the Portland, Ruſſell, of this Place from Virginia in ſix Weeks. 'The 'Maſter tells me, the Day he came out of the Capes he 'met a Veſſel from Scotland for Virginia, the Maſter 'whereof told him, that that Day Week before a Spaniſh 'Privateer took two large Ships from London for Vir-'ginia about 50 Leagues from the Coaſt.

Pool, Oct. 26. Came in the Morning Star, Olive, from Newcaſtle; the Jane, Shank, and the William and Thomas, Lander, both from London; the Joſeph and Benjamin, Linthorn, and the George, Toms, both from Newfoundland. 'I am inform'd by Capt. Toms, that he ſaw 'a Snow of about 80 Tons the 20th inſt. at 6 in the 'Morning, lying to the Southward, in Lat. 49: 10. Long. '13 from the Meridian of London, he was going away 'E. S. E. the Wind being W. N. W. At 8 o'Clock he 'was chas'd by the Snow above-mention'd, and about '10 receiv'd from her a gentle Salute with her Small 'Arms and Great Guns, accompany'd with Oaths, Hawl 'up your Courſes, and bring to. Upon that he ſtruck. 'After he had ſo done, the Snow ſhot a-head of him to 'Leeward, which gave him an Opportunity to ſail by 'the Wind, but that veering to the Northward in her 'Favour, ſhe tack'd and came up with him again: He 'then ſtruck a ſecond time, and clapt his Helm a Lee, 'hoping to run her down, which is all he could do, ha-'ving no Guns; but ſhe for Fear hove herſelf about, and 'he perceiving it, ſet all his Sails and ſtood directly from 'her. The Commander being eager to make her ſtay, in 'order to renew the Chace, miſs'd his Aim three times, 'and by that means Capt. Toms loſt Sight of her, and has not 'ſince ſeen her. He receiv'd about 100 Shot in his Maſts, '&c. and was told in Engliſh, his Head ſhould pay for his 'Obſtinacy, in caſe he could have taken him.

P.S. 'Since my writing, I am told this lucky Eſcape 'was owing to the Care and Conduct of Mr. John 'Clark, an old, experienc'd Commander, and Owner of 'the ſaid Ship.

Cowes, Oct. 26. Wind E. S. E. Yeſterday came in the Volunteer, Baſſnet, for London, in ſeven Weeks from Jamaica; the Sarah, Hawes, of and from Boſton for Amſterdam; the Carten, Cork, from Guernſey for this Place. Sailed this Morning the Seahorſe, Forreſt, the Carolina Packet, Vezie, both from London for South Carolina; the Neptune, Roſs, from Rotterdam for Lisbon; and the Goodwill, Leer, from Portſmouth for Cork.

Deal, Oct. 27. Wind W. S. W. Yeſterday arriv'd from Holland his Majeſty's Ships Wincheſter, Lynn, Lyme, Bidiford and Seaford, and remain with the Ships as per laſt. Arriv'd the Succeſs, Redmond, from St. Kitts, the Thornton, Bowley, from Maryland, and the Young Samuel, Hayes, from Barbados.

LONDON, October 29.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Oct. 27. On Saturday laſt Captain Boys, Commander of the Ætna Fireſhip arrived here Expreſs with Letters from Vice-Admiral Vernon in Cumberland Harbour, formerly called Walthenam, on the South Side of the Iſland of Cuba, and from Major-General Wentworth from his Camp on the ſaid Iſland, bearing Date from the 18th of July to the 3d of September, and containing an Account, That on the 1ſt Day of July they ſet Sail from Port Royal in Jamaica, and arrived the 18th of the ſame Month, with 41 Sail of Tranſports and Storeſhips, and with his Majeſty's Ships and Tenders, 61 Sail in all, at the Place above-mentioned, where they had the Pleaſure to find themſelves poſſeſſed of the fineſt Harbour in the Weſt Indies, capable of containing any Number of Shipping, and ſecure againſt Hurricanes; to which the Admiral immediately gave the Name of Cumberland, in Honour of his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

The Admiral immediately ſent ſome light Veſſels about five Leagues up the River. The Troops were landed and incamped by the 25th, from which Time the General had made ſeveral Detachments to reconnoitre and ſcour the Country, who had repulſed ſeveral advanced Guards of the Spaniards, and brought in Plenty of Proviſions for the Uſe of the Fleet and Army.

Both the Sea and Land Forces were poſted in ſuch a Manner, and ſuch Preparations made for the Reception of the Enemy, that they were in no Apprehenſion as to the Security of the Poſſeſſion they had taken, but were taking proper Meaſures, when the Letters came away, for advancing farther into the Country.

The Place of their Encampment was about 23 Leagues diſtant from St. Jago de Cuba. The Country which his Majeſty's Forces have thus taken Poſſeſſion of, is provided with a very fine freſh Water River, navigable for ſeveral Leagues, and abounding with Cattle and Proviſion.

The Admiral ſends Word by this Expreſs, that the Worceſter, being on a Cruize, had taken and brought into Cumberland Harbour, a Spaniſh Man of War of 24 Guns

Guns and 220 Men, which ſailed the 29th of June from Port Paſſage, with Diſpatches for the Viceroy of Mexico, but the Commander thereof had thrown all his Letters overboard before he was taken. This Ship was ſaid to be the Privateer who took our two Turkey Ships in the Channel, and to have been purchaſed by the Crown of Spain as a very extraordinary Sailor. Vice-Admiral Vernon mentions likewiſe, that he had received a Letter by the Deptford, from Captain Trevor, Commander of the Defiance, giving him an Account, that he had taken, off Rio la Hacha, a Ship of 350 Tons, 12 Guns, and 50 Men, called the Providence, laden with Beef, Pork, Flour, Brandy, Wine, and Bar Iron, bound for Carthagena, and ſome dry Goods, which he ſuppoſes to be one of the Spaniſh Regiſter Ships from Cadiz,

Yeſterday arriv'd a French Mail, but it brought nothing material.

We hear from Newcaſtle, that Saturday Se'nnight laſt, about Eight at Night, Thomas Charlton, Oſtler to Mr. William Robinſon, at the Blue Anchor in Gaeſhead (being in Liquor) gave his Maſter Notice that he would do no more Buſineſs for him; upon which he went into the Hayloft, (unknown to his ſaid Maſter) laid himſelf down, and ſlept from that time till about Eleven on Tueſday Morning.

The Tranſports with Brigadier Guiſe's Regiment of Foot ſail'd ſome Days ſince from Greenock, under Convoy of the Dolphin Man of War.

A fine New England built Ship, Capt. Lyon Commander, belonging to Greenock, was lately ſtranded in her firſt Voyage near Lochindall in Iſla, and one of the Crew was drown'd; however, her Cargo, conſiſting of Pitch, Tar and Tobacco, will be moſtly preſerved.

On Tueſday laſt a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Samuel Saunders, D. D. Chaplain to the Counteſs Dowager of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to hold the Vicarage of Hutton Buſher in the County and Dioceſe of York together with the Vicarage of Welton in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Likewiſe a Preſentation of the Rev. John Clayton to the Rectory of Raveniſtone, alias Raunſtone, in the County of Derby and Dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry.

As did alſo a Preſentation of the Rev. Tho. Bright, M. A. to the Rectory of Geathing Parva in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln.

Yeſterday the Rev. Dr. Slocock, Chaplain of St. Saviour's Southwark, was collated by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Benenden in Kent.

Laſt Night the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Norwich came to Town, to his Houſe in Dean's Yard Weſtminſter, for the Winter Seaſon.

BANKRUPTS.

William Cooke, of St. John's Street in the County of Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

Thomas Hankin, of Reading in the County of Berks, Joyner.

Daniel Banfeild, late of the Strand in the County of Middleſex, Glover.

Samuel Pitman, late of Portſmouth, in the County of Southampton, Wine-Cooper and Merchant.

William Gilchriſt, late of the City of Briſtol, Merchant.

Symon Nathan, of the City of Exon, Merchant.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	02	44	Evening 03 01

Bank Stock, 140 3-4ths. India, 159 1-4th to 159. South Sea, 104 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 1-4th. New ditto, 111 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, So. Five per Cent. ditto, 63. Royal Aſſurance, 90. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 9 s. to 8 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 97 1-half. Million Bank, 112 1-half. Equivalent, 112.

This Day is publiſh'd,
(Price 2 s. 6 d.)
The SECOND EDITION *of*
THE MOTTOES of the SPECTATORS, TATLERS, and GUARDIANS, tranſlated into Engliſh. To which are added, The MOTTOES of the FREEHOLDER.

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Printed for Richard Wellington, at the Dolphin and Crown without Temple-Bar.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

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In Two Volumes, with Cutts, Price 10 s.
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Tranſlated from
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With Critical and Hiſtorical Notes,
By EDWARD SPELMAN, *Eſq;*
Printed for Richard Wellington, at the Dolphin and Crown, without Temple Bar.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(*For the Uſe of* SCHOOLS)
PAMELA;
OU, LA
Vertue Recompenſee.
Traduit de l'ANGLOIS. En Deux Tomes.
A Londres, chez Thomas Woodward au Croiſſant entre les Portes du Temple; et Jean Osborn a la Boule d'Or, dans Pater-noſter-row, pres de S. Paul.

TICKETS in this Lottery, and Shares of Tickets, ſuch as Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths, are bought and ſold by
FRANCIS WILSON,
At his oldeſt Lottery-Office, Charing-Croſs, next Door to the King's Sadler's, adjoining to the Mews front Gate, and directly behind the King on Horſeback.

The Scheme of the Lottery is

			l.			l.
8	of		10000	is		80000
3			5000			15000
10			2000			20000
20			1000			20000
40			500			20000
200			100			20000
500			50			25000
1000			20			20000
11350			10			113500
13125	Prizes, amounting to					273500
	Firſt drawn					560
	Laſt drawn					1080
41875	Blanks					
55000	Tickets, at 5 l. each					275000

Being Three Blanks to a Prize.

P. S. There are in this Lottery 1 Prize of 5000 l. 6 of 2000 l. and 10 of 500 l. each, more than in the laſt, notwithſtanding it conſiſts of 10000 Tickets leſs than that or any former one. Letters directed to the Office will be punctually anſwer'd, and Schemes given gratis; the Prizes will be paid at the Bank 50 Days after the Lottery is drawn.

N. B. All the Payments are compleated, and moſt of the Tickets taken from the Bank. The Lottery will begin drawing the 23d of November next.

Laſt Saturday was Publiſh'd,
Number XXVII. Price 6 d.
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CYCLOPAEDIA: or, An Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.
By E. CHAMBERS, *F. R. S.*

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pleated: The Head does not ſwell, the Teeth no way lo
the Patient not confin'd to Bed or oblig'd to wear Flan
all Seaſons of the Year are proper, and though the Pa
are extremely weak, they eaſily ſupport the Operation
Remedy, which aſſuredly cures after the common M
have fail'd; it likewiſe will be proper in many other D
pers where Salivation is requiſite.

He is perſuaded that thoſe who have once tried it, wi
fer it to all the common Remedies and Methods uſed
Gentlemen of the Profeſſion who have experienced it, wi
firm, if neceſſary, what he advances.

This Remedy does not coſt near ſo much as the ordinary
is much more gentle to the Patients, and e mmolious
Phyſician or Surgeon who pretends them: He prom ſes
it always at the ſame Price, and to ſend it into the
to thoſe who deſire it, and will give Directions for uſi
which are very eaſy.

He hopes no one will conceive he intends any Deceit,
addreſſes himſelf only to thoſe of the Profeſſion; and is
to give Satisfaction to thoſe who will do him the Hono
ſpeak with him.

He has uſed this Remedy with great Succeſs for fifteen
paſt, and perform'd very remarkable Cures. To thoſe w
ſire to ſee its Efficacy on Perſons affected, he offers him
make Trial of it.

N. B. He has very convenient Places for any Perſon
wants to be cur'd in the Spare of the abſence men tion'd T

The only ſhort and infallible Cure
For that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Hu
tho' arrived to the higheſt and moſt inveterate Degree,
ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible
cuation or the leaſt Purging, which by an unaccountable M
is generally adviſed, although always found rather to increa
confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROP
WHICH, without the leaſt Trou
Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once
at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and intirely deſtroy it,
Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as ne
return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experi
and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinc
they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, puri
Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impuritie
directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, blac
blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, We
of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, want
Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of S
toms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed
the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtemp
And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating
Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and
all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages (whence
ceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters
other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſ
that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes an
pearances, they alſo aſſuredly and immediately cure the Green-
in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almo
other Chronick Diſeaſes, (which are chiefly occaſioned by Indig
and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and ce
prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen
enliven the whole Machine, and aſſoon as taken, make the P
pleaſantly Lightſom, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, a
good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to pro
ſound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and pleaſan
mical Drops have to univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Emi
for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Sc
tick Humours, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy
agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to impoſe them,
under the ſame, and others under other Names: Be careful
fore not to be deceiv'd; but be ſure to have the Right, wh
the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the
tlewoman's, at the Two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, in the
norics, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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